

Kansas Newborn Screening Process The Who, When, & Why



Early Detection = treatment BEFORE permanent disability or death

- Prevents or reduces additional healthcare costs from complications and repeated hospitalizations
- Reduces costs of treatment, therapies, and special education

WHEN	BEFORE BIRTH	DAY 1 – Birth	DAY 2 – 24 hours After Birth	DAY 3	DAY 4	DAY 5	DAY 6	DAY 7
WHAT'S HAPPENING	NBS Education	NBS Education	Blood Spot Specimen Collection & Record Refusals*	Specimen Arrives at State Lab	Analyze Specimens and Report Results		Screening Continues, Final Lab Reports, & Follow-Up Care Begins	
WHO'S RESPONSIBLE	 Prenatal providers educate parents State program educates professionals 	Individual collecting educates parents	Birthing Institution, Attending Physician, Other Birth Attendant	Birthing Institution, Attending Physician, Other Birth Attendant	 Kansas Health and Environment Laboratory (KHEL) report abnormal results to Follow-Up KHEL sends normal final reports to submitting facilities & PCPs KDHE Follow-Up report abnormal results to PCPs/Attending physician via phone calls & letters 		 KHEL continue to report results to Follow-Up KHEL sends abnormal final reports to submitting facilities & PCPs PCPs/Attending physician collect repeats, make referrals to specialists, and report diagnoses to State NBS Program Specialists provide consultation and diagnoses, coordinate ongoing monitoring. 	
GOVERNANCE	Regulation 28-4-512	Regulation 28-4-512	Statute 65-181 Regulations 28-4-502 & 503*	Regulation 28-4-504	Statute 65-180		Statute 65-183 Regulations 28-4-503 & 510	
GOALS			Collection Age = 24 hours	Transit Time = 24 hours		DAY 5 → National goal to report Time Critical results		DAY 7 → National goal to report ALL results

^{*}Exceptions are only permitted if parents object on religious grounds. Refusal must be recorded in the child's record at the institution or the physician's office, or both. (Statute 65-182; Regulation 28-4-511).